Report distributed by the Defense Technical Information Center, optionally in view of Japanese Reference No. 4-323294. The Examiner stated that the *Technical Report* teaches fluoroiodoalkanes as fire-extinguishing agents and fire-suppression agents and directly suggests binary mixtures of halogenated carbons and halogenated hydrocarbons including binary mixtures where fluoroiodoalkane is one of the components. The Examiner referred to pages 39-43 and 62 of the *Technical Report*. The Examiner asserted that because the *Technical Report* speaks of binary mixtures having a boiling point and not a boiling range, the *Technical Report* implies that azeotropic blends or near azeotropic blends are contemplated. The Examiner relied on the Japanese reference as disclosing that trifluoroiodomethane evinces flame extinguishing properties and can be used in admixtures with R-143A, R-152A or R-161 to form an admixture that is non-flammable.

However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the Japanese reference is not proper prior art with respect to the present application and that the presently claimed methods are non-obvious over and patentably distinguishable from the *Technical Report*. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Initially, Applicants submit that the Japanese Reference No. 4-323924 is not proper prior with respect to the present application, whereby the portion of the rejection under 35 USC §103 based on the Japanese reference should be withdrawn.

More particularly, the Japanese reference has been applied under 35 U.S.C. 103 in view of its publication date of November 12, 1992. To remove the Japanese reference as prior art with respect to the present application, submitted herewith is a copy of a Declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 made by the co-inventors, Dr. Jonathan S. Nimitz and Lance H. Lankford, previously filed in parent application Serial No. 08/027,227, of which the present application is a divisional. The Declaration demonstrates the conception of the present invention by Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford prior to November 12, 1992 and the exercise of due diligence by Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford from a time prior to November 12, 1992 to the filing of the parent application on March 5, 1993. The Declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 further demonstrates that the conception and exercise of due diligence by Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford was in the United States. Specifically, Exhibit A included with the Declaration evidences the conception of the invention prior to November 12, 1992, while Exhibits B-J evidence the due diligence exercised by Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford in the preparation of

their patent application. In the parent application, the Examiner held that the Declaration obviated the rejections in the parent application based on the Japanese reference. Similarly, in the present application, the Declaration obviates the rejection based on the Japanese reference, and in accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. 1.131, the Japanese reference "shall not bar the grant of a patent" to the present inventors. Accordingly, that portion of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 based on Japanese Reference No. 4-323294 should be withdrawn. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Moreover, Applicants submit that the methods of using a fire-extinguishing agent as defined by independent claims 157, 169, 170 and 177, and the claims dependent thereon, are non-obvious over and patentably distinguishable from the *Technical Report*. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As defined by claims 157 and 169, the methods according to the present invention comprise providing a fire-extinguishing agent consisting essentially of an azeotropic or near azeotropic blend of fluoroiodocarbon and at least one additive selected from the group consisting of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and fluoroethers, in a discharge apparatus, and discharging a fire-extinguishing amount of the agent from the discharge apparatus into contact with a combustible or flammable material. According to claims 170 and 177, the methods comprise providing a fire-extinguishing agent comprising a blend of a fluoroiodocarbon and at least one additive selected from the group consisting of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and fluoroethers, in a discharge apparatus, and discharging a fire-extinguishing amount of the agent from the discharge apparatus into contact with a combustible or flammable material. Claims 169 and 177 further specify a group of compounds from which the fluoroiodocarbon component of the blend is selected.

As set forth in the present specification, for example at page 17, lines 15-32, the methods of the present invention are advantageous in that they employ effective fire-extinguishing agents which are non-ozone-depleting. The methods of claims 157 and 169, and the claims dependent thereon, are further advantageous in that use of azeotropic and near azeotropic blends permit simplified handling of the fire-extinguishing agent employed in the claimed methods and the agent does not fractionate into separate components over time.

The *Technical Report* describes a study, research and investigation for the development of a fire-extinguishing agent with fire-fighting characteristics equal to or

superior to methyl bromide (page 1, Abstract). Numerous halogenated compounds were evaluated including, inter alia, several fluoroiodocarbon compounds. However, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion in the *Technical Report* relating to mixtures of fluoroiodocarbon compounds with one or more hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons or fluoroethers.

In the Official Action, page 4, the Examiner states:

On pages 39-43, and 62 the reference directly suggests binary mixtures of halogenated carbons and halogenated hydrocarbons including binary mixtures where fluoroiodoalkane is one of the components.

- However, contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Applicants find no teaching in the *Technical Report* relating to binary mixtures where a fluoroiodoalkane is one of the components.
- Specifically, at pages 39-43, the binary mixtures which are discussed are mixtures of ethyl bromide and methyl iodine, ethyl bromide and methylene chloride, and carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethylene. Table VI at page 43 discloses binary mixtures of CH₂Br₂ and each of CBr₃F, C₆F₁₁C₂F₅, CH₃CH₂Br, CCl₄ and CHCl₃. No binary mixtures containing a fluoroiodoalkane are found. At page 62, Table VII, the *Technical Report* discloses binary mixtures of CH₃Br and SF₆, CH₃Br and C₄F₁₀, CH₃Br and C₂H₅Br, CH₃I and C₂H₅Br, CH₂Cl₂ and C₂H₅Br, CClF₃ and C₂H₅Br, and CCl₄ and CCl₂=CClH. Again, no binary mixtures containing a fluoroiodoalkane compound are found in Table VII at page 62.

Not only do Applicants find no teaching or suggestion in the *Technical Report* relating to any binary mixtures containing fluoroiodocarbon compounds, particularly in combination with a hydrofluorocarbon, a perfluorocarbon or a fluoroether as required by the present claims, the *Technical Report* specifically states in the paragraph bridging pages 2 and 3:

Several binary mixtures of halogen compounds were used as fire retarding agents on mixtures of N-pentane and air. This preliminary study indicated that in certain instances the use of a mixture of halogen-containing compounds is advantageous. The actual effectiveness appeared to be characteristic of the particular mixture used. Hence, no generalizations can be made regarding choice of constituents in the mixture.

Additionally, with respect to the specific binary mixtures set forth in Table VII at page 62, some of the mixtures are disclosed as providing improved fire-extinguishing effects while some of the mixtures are disclosed as providing inferior fire-extinguishing properties. Thus, the *Technical Report* provides no overall motivation for successful combination of any of the single compounds disclosed therein. Specifically, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion in the *Technical Report* as to whether or not any improvement would be provided by use of fire-extinguishing agents comprising the blends which are presently claimed.

In the Official Action, the Examiner acknowledges that while the *Technical Report* does state that "no generalizations can be made regarding the choice of the constituents in the mixture", the Examiner asserts that such is not deemed to teach away from the presently claimed invention. However, in order for the presently claimed methods to be patentable, it is not necessary that Applicants demonstrate that the prior art teaches away from the claimed invention. Rather, in order for the Examiner to establish nonpatentability of the present methods, the Examiner has the burden to show that the asserted modification of the prior art is suggested as desirable by the prior art. In view of the *Technical Report's* conclusion that no generalizations could be made regarding choice of constituents in binary mixtures, the *Technical Report* does not suggest any desirability for providing the specific blends employed in the present methods, namely fluoroiodocarbons and at least one hydrofluorocarbon, perfluorocarbon or fluoroether. Thus, the Examiner has not met the burden of establishing the prima facie case of obviousness based on the *Technical Report*.

It is impermissible within the framework of Section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art, *In re Wesslau*, 147 USPQ 391 (CCPA 1965). Thus, it is impermissible to rely on the specific binary mixtures taught in the *Technical Report* in order to conclude that the *Technical Report* renders obvious the presently claimed methods, while ignoring the conclusion of the *Technical Report* itself that no generalizations can be made with respect to the choice of constituents in a fire-fighting mixture. Rather, when the *Technical Report* is viewed in its entirety, it is clear that the *Technical Report* does not teach or suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art the blends employed in the present claims or any

desirability with respect to use of the blend compositions as recited in the present claims for firefighting purposes.

When a selective combination of prior art teachings is necessary to render obvious a subsequent invention, there must be some reason for the combination other than the hindsight gleaned from the invention itself; not only must the claimed invention be evaluated as a whole, but so also must the references so that their teachings are applied in the context of the significance to a technician at the time of the invention, *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 222 USPQ 543 (Fed. Cir. 1985). As noted above, the *Technical Report* provides no guidance for the combination of the fluoroiodocarbon compound and at least one of a hydrofluorocarbon, a perfluorocarbon and a fluoroether. Rather, the *Technical Report* discloses only a few specific binary mixtures and concludes that no generalization concerning the effectiveness of binary mixtures can be made from the limited investigations conducted by the authors.

Also in the Official Action, the Examiner relies on *In re Kerkhoven*, 205 USPQ 1069 (CCPA 1980) for the proposition that it is not patentable to employ two or more materials in combination for the same purpose for which they are taught to be individually useful. However, the Examiner's reliance on *In re Kerkhoven* is inappropriate in the present application where the prior art teaches that the effectiveness of binary mixtures is unpredictable in view of the respective properties of the individual materials. Where the prior art specifically teaches that some mixtures exhibit improvement while other mixtures exhibit a decrease in performance, as the results in Table VII at pages 62-63 of the *Technical Report* indicate, *In re Kerkhoven* is not applicable.

Finally, the Examiner states that Applicants have not shown superior or expected results for their particular fire-extinguishing admixtures over those directly taught by the *Technical Report*. However, a showing of unexpected results is not necessary where the Examiner has not established a prima facie case of nonobviousness. As noted above, in the absence of any suggestion in the prior art relating to the specific blends recited in the claims or relating to a desirability of the presently claimed blends for use in fire-fighting, the Examiner has not established a prima facie case of obviousness with respect to the presently claimed methods employing such blends for fire extinguishing or fire suppressing purposes.

At most, in view of the teachings set forth in the 332 pages of the *Technical Report*, one skilled in the art might find it obvious to try various combinations of the numerous compounds disclosed therein. However, "obvious to try" is not the standard for negating patentability under 35 U.S.C. §103, *In re Geiger*, 2 USPQ 2d 1276 (Fed. Cir. 1987); *In re O'Farrell*, 7 USPQ 2d 1673 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Particularly, the *Technical Report* provides no suggestion that blends of a fluoroiodocarbon compound, particularly with at least one additive selected from the group consisting of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and fluoroethers as presently claimed, are suitable for use as fire extinguishing agents in fire extinguishing or fire suppression methods as now claimed.

In view of these deficiencies in the teachings of the *Technical Report*, and in view of the withdrawal of the Japanese reference as prior art with respect to the present application, it is believed that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

It is believed that the above represents a complete response to the rejections set forth in the Official Action, and places the present application in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and an early allowance are requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Registration No. 30,468

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COPY

Docket No. 10807-002

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:

Nimitz, et al.

Paper No.:

Serial No.:

08/027,227

Group Art Unit: 1208

Filed:

March 5, 1993

Examiner: J. Anthony

For: FLUOROIODOCARBON BLENDS AS CFC AND HALON REPLACEMENTS.

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.131

Box Amendment ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Dr. Jonathan S. Nimitz and Lance H. Lankford declare that:

- 1. They are co-inventors of the present U.S. Application Serial No. 08/027,227 filed March 5, 1993 and entitled FLUOROIODOCARBON BLENDS AS CFC AND HALON REPLACEMENTS.
- 2. They conceived of the invention set forth and claimed in the present application prior to November 12, 1992 and exercised due diligence from prior to November 12, 1992 to the filing of the present application on March 5, 1993. Their conception, exercise of diligence and filing of the present application occurred in the United States.
- 3. As evidence of the conception of the invention in this country prior to November 12, 1992, submitted herewith is a copy of a draft patent application which they prepared prior to

November 12, 1992, marked Exhibit A. Although the date has been removed from Exhibit A, they verify that the date on Exhibit A is prior to November 12, 1992.

4. As evidence of their exercise of diligence from prior to November 12, 1992 to the filing of the present application on March 5, 1993, submitted herewith as Exhibits B-G are copies of Dr. Nimitz's phone records evidencing continued discussions between Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford through out the period from prior to November 12, 1992 to March 5, 1993. Their continued discussions are evidenced by the calls placed by Dr. Nimitz to Mr. Lankford at (916) 643-5880, Sacramento, California and at (916) 663-1083, South Placer, California. They verify that these discussions evidenced by Exhibits B-G related to their preparation of a patent application directed to the present invention for filing in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, which resulted in the filing of the present patent application on March 5, 1993. As further evidence of their diligence in the period prior to November 12, 1992 to March 5, 1993, submitted herewith as Exhibits H-J are copies of statements from Montgomery and Andrews, Albuquerque, New Mexico, the law firm which assisted Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford in the preparation of their U.S. Patent Application which resulted in the filing of the present application on March 5, 1993. Exhibits H-J evidence continued diligent activity on behalf of Dr. Nimitz and Mr. Lankford by their attorneys at Montgomery and Andrews in the preparation of the present application, and included a review of possible rights to the present invention of Mr. Lankford's employer, The United States Air Force.

Dr. Jonathan S. Nimitz and Lance H. Lankford further declare that all statements made herein of their own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that wilful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under § 1001 of

Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such wilful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, or any patent issuing thereon.

Respectfully submi	tted,
Jonathan S. Nimitz	
Date:	
Lance H	Left I
Lance H. Lankford Date: 15 NOV	95

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Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such wilful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, or any patent issuing thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan S. Nimitz

Date: Nov- 17, 1995

Lance H. Lankford

Date:____

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Draft Application (15 pages)

Exhibit B: Nimitz Phone Record - 10/25/92 (1 page)

Exhibit C: Nimitz Phone Record - 10/25/92 (1 page)

Exhibit D: Nimitz Phone Record - 01/25/93 (1 page)

Exhibit E: Nimitz Phone Record - 01/25/93 (1 page)

Exhibit F: Nimitz Phone Record - 02/25/93 (1 page)

Exhibit G: Nimitz Phone Record - 03/25/93 (1 page)

Exhibit H: Montgomery & Andrews Bill - 02/05/93 (3 pages)

Exhibit I: Montgomery & Andrews Bill - 03/11/93 (4 pages)

Exhibit J: Montgomery & Andrews Bill - 04/16/93 (3 pages)

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10807-007

CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, NONTOXIC, NONFLAMMABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY REFRIGERANTS, FOAM BLOWING AGENTS, AND SOLVENTS

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Abstract of the Disclosure

A set of effective, environmentally benign refrigerants, foam blowing agents, Ropellanis and solvents is disclosed. The agents are characterized by high efficiency for refrigeration, foam blowing, and solvent cleaning plus nonflammability, low toxicity, short atmospheric lifetimes, and low ozone depletion and global warming potentials. The agents are one- to eight-carbon haloalkanes containing fluorine and either one iodine atom or two geminal bromine atoms and a hydrogen atom, some APPLICATIONS INCLUDING MIKTURES WITH HYDROCARBONS AND/OR CF4 C F14

Cavely Please review + work up afterwely Thanks

CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, NONTOXIC, NONFLAMMABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY REFRIGERANTS, FOAM BLOWING AGENTS, AND SOLVENTS

Background of the Invention

5 1. Field of the Invention.

The invention described and claimed herein is generally related to refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents and more particularly, to refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents that are nonflammable, nontoxic, and are destroyed rapidly by natural processes in the troposphere, and thus have short atmospheric lifetimes and very low ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) and global warming potentials (GWPs, also called greenhouse potentials). Although it is relatively easy to identify chemicals that satisfy one or two of these criteria, finding chemicals that satisfy all of these criteria requires considerable effort.

15 2. Background.

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The refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents currently in use include cFC-115 chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) such as CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115, and blends thereof such as R-500 and R-502. These chemical compounds contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon. Because of their great chemical stability, when released to the atmosphere, only a small fraction of these chemicals is

destroyed by natural processes in the troposphere. As a result, they have long atmospheric lifetimes and migrate to the stratosphere where they undergo photolysis, forming chlorine radicals that seriously deplete the earth's protective ozone layer. Each chemical is assigned an ozone-depletion potential (ODP) that reflects its ability to destroy stratospheric ozone. The ozone depletion potential is reported in each case relative to CFC-11 (CFCl₃, or trichlorofluoromethane), which has been assigned a value of 1.0. Currently used CFCs have ODPs near 1. Selected properties of commonly used CFCs are shown in Table I.

TABLE I. CFCS IN CURRENT USE AS REFRIGERANTS, FOAM BLOWING AGENTS, AND SOLVENTS.

						CORAL.	
	Name	Formula CFC N	No. CAS	No. BP(°C)	ODP	∦ Rat 4-hr LC ₅₀ , %	CAS
15	trichlorofluoromethane dichlorodifluoromethane 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane chloropentafluoroethane	CCI ₃ F CCI ₂ F ₂ CCI ₂ FCCIF ₂ CCIF ₂ CCIF ₃ CCIF ₂ CF ₃	11 12 113 114 115 500	23.4 - 30.6 48 - 3.5	1 1 1 8	2,64 UNKNOWN 4,3 UNKNOWN 75090	75-69-4 75-71-8- 76-13-1 76-14-2
	-	_,	502	- 46		UNKNOWN	75-45-6 76-15-3

²⁰ a. azeotrope of CCIF₂ (73.8 wt. %) and CHF₂CF₃ (26.2 wt. %).

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b. azeotrope of CCIF₂CF₃ (51.2 wt. %) and CHCIF₂ 948.8 wt. %).

The three major mechanisms for destruction of halocarbons in the troposphere are photolysis, attack by hydroxyl radical (OH), and attack by oxygen atoms (O). In the troposphere the sunlight present is of longer wavelength (and correspondingly lower energy) than the light present in the stratosphere. If molecules are to be photolysed in the troposphere they must contain light-absorbing groups and weak bonds. Such light-absorbing groups with weak bonds include carbon-to-iodine single (sigma) bonds and geminal dibromide groups.

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The broad class of halocarbons consists of all molecules containing carbon and one or more of the following halogen atoms: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine. Halocarbons may also contain hydrogen atoms, carbon-to-carbon multiple bonds, or aromatic rings. Haloalkenes are a subset of halocarbons and contain a carbon-to-carbon double bond plus at least one halogen atom. Iodoalkanes contain a carbon-to-iodine bond and have no carbon-to-carbon multiple bonds.

The saturated hydrocarbons from the which fluoroiodocarbons are derived, for example methane and ethane, are generally volatile and highly flammable gases at room temperature. Substitution of halogens for the hydrogen atoms in such hydrocarbon compounds reduces both the volatility and the flammability of the compounds. Sufficient substitution of halogen atoms for hydrogen results in nonflammable liquids and gases which are useful as refrigerants and solvents, Form B.Low: No. 1966-1975

& PropellAHTS.

Some general observations can be made regarding the relative effects of halogenation of the lower alkanes. Generally, for example, increasing iodine substitution results in increasing boiling point and flame extinguishment properties. Fluorine substitution has much less effect on boiling point, but results in lower toxicity than bromine. Chlorine substitution is intermediate between fluorine and bromine in its effects.

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[discuss use of hydrocarbons cfcs, hfcs, hcfcs as refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents] see ArchD PGs 1-39

A refrigerant operates by absorbing heat as it evaporates in one region of the apparatus, then gives up the heat as it recondenses in another portion of the apparatus. Hydrocarbons including propane, butane, and isobutane have been used as refrigerants. However, these chemicals are highly flammable. By addition of 5-40% by weight of an appropriate fluoroiodoalkane the fluid is made a more efficient heat-transfer fluid and is rendered self-extinguishing. Such mixtures are unique non-flammable hydrocarbon blends. Because refrigeration equipment requires lubricant circulating in the refrigerant fluid, miscibility of agents with lubricants is necessary. All agents and blends show miscibility with the two major groups of lubricants: mineral oil and polyalkylene glycols (PAGs). A further advantage is that leak detection is greatly simplified compared to CFCs or HFCs because hydrocarbons are much easier to detect. The agents and blends shown in Table satisfy the requirements for refrigerants:

NEED TO RUN EQUILIBRIUM CALCS

GUESLES

CFC. ALT.

R-12 PURE CF3I

OR 5-10% CF3I + 95% N-BUTANE

R-22 Propane +15-30% CF3I (AZEOTROPE)

[fill in]

A foam blowing agent must create uniform, controllable cell size in a polymer matrix, and preferably should provide high insulation value and be non-flammable.

The following pure agents and blends are proposed as foam blowing agents:

A solvent must dissolve soils such as oils and waxes, should be nonflammable, nontoxic, and should evaporate cleanly. The following pure agents and blends meet all these requirements:

10 [fill in]

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Toxicity is a major issue in the selection of refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents. Environmental effects including ozone depletion potential and global warming potentials of halogenated hydrocarbons must be considered. The depletion of ozone in the stratosphere results in increased levels of ultraviolet radiation at the surface of the earth, causing increased incidences of skin cancer, suppression of the immune system, crop damage, and damage to aquatic organisms. These problems are considered so serious that the 1987 Montreal Protocol includes international restrictions on the productions of volatile halogenated

alkanes. Although it is easy to identify chemicals having one, two, or three selected properties, it is very difficult to identify chemicals that possess simultaneously all of the following properties: excellent fire extinguishment, cleanliness, low toxicity, short atmospheric lifetimes, low ODP, and low GWP.

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Accordingly, it is the object of the present invention to provide clean, effective, nonflammable, non-toxic agents which are destroyed rapidly by natural processes in the troposphere and as a result have extremely short atmospheric lifetimes and low ozone depletion potentials and global warming potentials.

Summary of the Invention

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The present invention provides tropodegradable halocarbons having all of the desired properties for use as refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents. These compounds in accordance with the invention have the characteristics of cleanliness, electrical nonconductivity, low acute toxicity, non-flammability, and short atmospheric lifetimes resulting in low ODPs and GWPs. These chemicals are of the classes of fluorinated iodoalkanes and fluorinated geminal hydrodibromides. The compounds of the present invention comprise the fluoroiodoalkanes and fluorinated geminal hydrodibromides selected from the group consisting of: dibromofluoromethane (CHBr₂F), 2,2-dibromo-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (CHBr₂CF₃), trifluoroiodomethane (CF₃CF₂CF₂I), pentafluoroiodoethane (CF₃CF₂I), 1-iodoheptafluoropropane (CF₃CF₂CF₂I), 2-iodoheptafluoropropane (CF₃CFICF₃), 1-iodononafluorobutane (CF₃CF₂CF₂CF₂I), difluoroiodomethane (CHF₂I),

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fluoroiodomethane (CH₂FI), difluorodiiodomethane (CF₂I₂), 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-iodoethane (CF₂ICHF₂), 1,1,2-trifluoro-1-iodoethane (CF₂ICH₂F), and 1-iodotridecylfluorohexane (CF₃(CF₂)₅I.

These and other aspects of the present invention will be more apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description of the invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Saturated haloalkanes with the appropriate physical properties (boiling point, vapor pressure, heat of vaporization, and polarity) are in most cases effective refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents. However, bromine-containing haloalkanes are known to contribute to the depletion of ozone in the atmosphere, with bromine posing a greater problem than chlorine. Iodoalkanes and geminal dibromides are both destroyed rapidly by photolysis in the troposphere and do not contribute substantially to ozone depletion or global warming.

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In accordance with the invention, the boiling points, vapor pressures, and heats of vaporization of refrigerants are also important factors in their effectiveness.

[discuss desired range of BP, vapor pressure, and heat of vaporization]

Refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents must also be chemically stable during storage and use over long periods of time, and must be

unreactive with the containment systems in which they are housed. The normal temperature range experienced by a refrigerant is *** [Lance -- please fill in]. In extraordinary cases (e.g., motor burnout) higher temperatures may be experienced, but the presence of other contaminants would make replacement of the fluid necessary anyway.

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The ozone depletion potential of a refrigerant, foam blowing agent, or solvent is of primary importance. Currently used CFCs have high ODPs because they generate chlorine radicals in the stratosphere.

The compounds of the present invention are also selected on the basis of their global warming potentials, which are increasingly being considered along with ozone depletion factors. Global warming is caused by absorption by molecules in the atmosphere of infrared radiation leaving the surface of the earth. The longer the atmospheric lifetime and the greater the infrared absorption of a molecule, the greater its GWP. It is recognized that some chlorofluorocarbons have GWPs ranging up to several thousand times that of carbon dioxide.

The principal adverse short-and long-term health effects of halogenated alkanes are that they can stimulate or suppress the central nervous system, they can cause cardiac arrythmias and can sensitize the heart to adrenaline. Inhalation of halogenated alkanes can cause bronchoconstriction, reduce pulmonary compliance, depress respiratory volume, reduce mean arterial blood pressure, and

produce tachycardia. Long term effects can include hepatotoxicity, mutagenesis, teratogenesis, and carcinogenicity.

In applying the selection criteria of the invention, with regard to toxicity, each of the preferred compounds is characterized by acute toxicity (either measured or predicted) no greater than that of currently used CFCs. In this regard, toxicity is measured as LC₅₀ (lethal concentration at the fifty percent level) for rats over an exposure period of 4 hours.

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The compounds meeting the selected criteria are set forth in Tables II and III below.

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TABLE II. GEMINAL DIBROMIDE AGENTS.

Name	Formula	CFC No.	CAS No.	BP(°C)	Estd.	CDP		
dibromofluoromethane	CHBr ₂ F	11B2	1868-53-7	65	0.1			
2,2-dibromo-1,1,1- trifluoroethane	CHBr ₂ CF ₃	123aB2	354-30-3	73	0.1		`\	
	TABLE	III. FLU	OROIODOC	ARBON	AGE	NTS.		
Name	Formula		CFC No.	CAS No.		BP(°C)		
trifluoroiodomethane	CF,I		1311	2314-97	'-8	-23		
pentafluoroiodoethane (perfluoroethyl iodide)	CF,CF,I		11511	354-64-	3	12		
difluoroiodomethane	CHF ₂ I		2211	1493-03	-4	22		
1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro- 1-iodopropane	CF,CF2C	F₂I	217јЫ1	754-34-	7	41		
(perfluoro- <u>n</u> -propyl iodide)								
1,1,1,3,3,3-heptafluoro	CF,CFIC	F ₃	21711	677-69-	0 .	40		
2-iodopropane								
(perfluoroisopropyl iodide)					-			
fluoroiodomethane	CH₂FI		3111	373-53-	5	53		
difluorodiiodomethane	CF ₂ I ₂		1212	1184-76	5-5	80		
1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4- nonafluoro-1-iodobutane (perfluoro- <u>n</u> -butyl iodide)	CF,CF ₂ C	F ₂ CF ₂ I	31911	423-39-	2	-		
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-	CF ₂ ICHF	2	124aI1	3831-49)-O ₄	-	-	
iodoethane				•				
1,1,2-trifluoro-1-iodoethane	CF,ICH,	F	133bI1	20705-0)5-9	-	-	
1-Iodotridecafluorohexane	CF ₃ (CF ₂)	Ιε	5-1-1312			- ,	2.05	

(perfluoro-n-hexyl iodide)

Examples

The following examples show the effectiveness of the agents listed as effective and environmentally safe refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and solvents.

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The present invention has been described and illustrated with reference to certain preferred embodiments. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications, alterations and substitutions may be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, and that such modifications, alterations and substitutions may be made without departing from the essential invention. Accordingly, the present invention is defined only by the following claims.

Claims

The embodiments of the invention in which patent protection is claimed are:

- A method of using a refrigerant comprising the steps of:
- a) placing a measured quantity of refrigerant into a refrigeration system that can withstand internal pressures of up to 200 psia.
 - b) checking the pressure for correct charge
 - c) testing the system for pressure leaks
 - d) running the compressor to

where the refrigerant is a fluoroiodocarbon selected from the group consisting of: trifluoroiodomethane (CF₃I), pentafluoroiodoethane (CF₃CF₂I), perfluoro-n-propyl iodide (CF₃CF₂CF₂I), perfluoroisopropyl iodide (CF₃CFICF₃), perfluoro-n-butyl iodide (CF₃CF₂CF₂CF₂I), difluoroiodomethane (CHF₂I), fluoroiodomethane (CH₂FI), difluorodiiodomethane (CF₂I₂), 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-iodoethane (CF₂ICHF₂), 1,1,2-trifluoro-1-iodoethane (CF₂ICH₂F), and perfluoro-n-hexyl iodide (CF₃(CF₂)₅I) or a blend consisting of 5-40% by weight of one of the foregoing fluoroiodocarbons plus one or more of the following: propane, butane, isobutane, perfluoromethane, perfluoroethane, perfluoropropane, perfluorobutane.

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2. A method of using a foam blowing agent comprising the steps of:

3. A method of using a solvent comprising the steps of:

a) placing a quantity of solvent onto a dispensing device such as a squirt bottle, cloth, or vapor degreaser.

b) checking for adequate ventilation (fume hood etc.)

c) applying the solvent to the part to be cleaned

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d) removing excess solvent by air drying, wiping, or exposure to hot air knives where the solvent is a fluoroiodocarbon selected from the group consisting of: trifluoroiodomethane (CF₃I), pentafluoroiodoethane (CF₃CF₂I), perfluoro-n-propyl iodide (CF₃CF₂CF₂I), perfluoroisopropyl iodide (CF₃CFICF₃), perfluoro-n-butyl iodide (CF₃CF₂CF₂CF₂I), difluoroiodomethane (CHF₂I), fluoroiodomethane (CH₂FI), difluorodiiodomethane (CF₂IC), 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-iodoethane (CF₂ICHF₂), 1,1,2-trifluoro-1-iodoethane (CF₂ICH₂F), and perfluoro-n-hexyl iodide (CF₃(CF₂)₅I).

OR A MIX OF I + PERFLURO CARBON

+ HYDROCARBON

Fablowed BY AN AKCOMPL/GLYCOL RINSE

+ BIR DRY

+ Recover High MW. Todide BY CONDENSATION.



for your records. These charges are included in the total amount due.

JONATHAN NIMITZ
3300 MOUNTAIN RD N E
BILL DATE: NOV 25, 1992
ACCOUNT NUMBER: 505-256-1463-981R

EXHIBIT B

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MONTHLY SERVICE - NOV 25 THRU DEC 24
AT&T SUBTOTAL OF MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGES 8.70 **\$8.70**



FOR AT&T
FOR BILLING INQUIRIES CALL 1 800 222-0300 (NO CHARGE)
TO PLACE AN ORDER CALL 1 800 222-0300 (NO CHARGE)

JONATHAN NIMITZ 3300 MOUNTAIN RD N E BILL DATE: DEC 25, 1992 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 505-256-1463-981R

EXHIBIT C

\$103.18

						AT&T P	AGE 2
NO.	DATE	TIME	TO PLACE	TO AREA NUMBER	TYPE	MINUTES	AMOUNT
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NEW MEXICO GROSS RECEIPTS SURCHARGE @4.25%

ATET SUBTOTAL OF ITEMIZED CALLS



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JONATHAN NIMITZ 3300 MOUNTAIN RD N E BILL DATE: JAN 25, 1993 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 505-256-1463-981R

EXHIBIT D

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JONATHAN NIMITZ 3300 MOUNTAIN RD N E BILL DATE: JAN 25, 1993 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 505-256-1463-981R

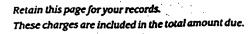
EXHIBIT E

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[#] AT&T REACH OUT (SM) AMERICA CHARGE NOT INCLUDED IN SUBTOTAL

+ INTERNATIONAL DISCOUNTED CALL - CHARGES SUMMARIZED BELOW

CHARGE NOT INCLUDED IN SUBTOTAL





JONATHAN NIMITZ 3300 MOUNTAIN RD N E BILL DATE: FEB 25, 1993 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 505-256-1463-981R

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JONATHAN NIMITZ
3300 MOUNTAIN RD N E
BILL DATE: MAR 25, 1993
ACCOUNT NUMBER: 505-256-1463-981R

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MONTHLY SERVICE - MAR 25 THRU APR 24 AT&T SUBTOTAL OF MONTHLY SERVICE	8.70 E CHARGES \$8.70
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NO. DATE TIME TO PLACE TO AREA NUMBER TYPE	E MINUTES AMOUNT
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EXHIBIT

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 982-3873

AL BUQUERQUE OFFICE SUITE 1300 201 3RO STREET NW POST OFFICE BOX 26927 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87125-6927 **STATEMENT**

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT. LATE CHARGE OF 11% PER MONTH (15% PER ANNUM) ON ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE BILLING MONTH.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO: MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.

MAIL TO: POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 27504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 242-9677

FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

FEB 5 1993

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD ETEC 3300 Mountain Road, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106-1920

BALANCE DUE PRIOR TO THIS BILLING

\$0.00

Inv #41277

Patent RE:

1/15/93

CLIENT/CASE NO. 41232-9301

FOR SERVICES RENDERED in the captioned matter for the period through Jan 31 1993, to include:

1/05/93 DAP Meeting with Jon Nimitz to review trademark rejections and discuss drafting of patent application 1.00 150 150.00

1/06/93 DAP Telephone conference with co-inventor regarding Air Force situation and royalty-free, non-exclusive license

0.20 150 30.00

Review and revise claims; 1/14/93 DAP instructions to Dennis F. Armijo regarding Air Force agreement

1.50 150 225.00

250.00

1/14/93 DFA Conference with Deborah A. Peacock regarding invention and agreement with Air Force; review patent and disclosure to Air Force to determine Government's rights in the invention; review disclosures to see if same invention: draft

memorandum with recommendations

DAP Revise claims and instructions to Donovan F. Duggan regarding

2124-001

2.00 125

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 07504-2307

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ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE
SUITE 1300
201 3RD STREET NW
POST OFFICE BOX 26927
ALBUQUERQUE. NEW MEXICO 87125-6927

TELEPHONE (505) 242-9677

FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD

FEB 5 1993

Page 2

Re: Patent

			:===:	====	12222222
•	remaining method claims		0.30	150	45.00
1/17/93 DFD	Drafted proposed method claim analogues.		0.60	135	81.00
1/19/93 DAP	Revise claims		0.90	150	135.00
/ 1/20/93 DAP	Review memorandum from Dennis F. Armijo concerning Air Force; letter to client regarding Air				
	Force and claims drafting		0.30	150	45.00
1/20/93 DFD	Revise claims		0.50	135	67.50
1/21/93 DAP	Revise claims		0.80	150	120.00
1/31/93 New	Mexico Gross Receipts Tax (ALB) +				66.76
SUMMARY OF HOU	RS:				
DAP Peacock DFD Duggan DFA Armijo	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	750.00 148.50 250.00			
TOTAL FOR PROF	ESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED:				\$1148.50

COSTS INCURRED:

New Mexico Gross Receipts Tax (ALB)

66.76

TOTAL EXPENSES

\$66.76

TOTAL BILL: \$1215.26 \$0.00

PREVIOUS BALANCE:

LESS: RETAINER \$0.00

BALANCE DUE: \$1215.26

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 982-3873

STATEMENT

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT. LATE CHARGE OF 1/4% PER MONTH (15% PER ANNUM) ON ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE BILLING MONTH.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO: MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.

MAIL TO: POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE SUITE 1300 201 3RD STREET NW POST OFFICE BOX 26927 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87125-6927

TELEPHONE (505) 242-9677

FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

SERVICE AND EXPENSE MAILBACK SUMMARY

Inv #41277

RE: Patent

> CLIENT/CASE NO. 41232-9301

TOTAL FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED: \$1148.50

TOTAL EXPENSES:

\$1215.26 TOTAL BILL: \$0.00 PREVIOUS BALANCE: LESS RETAINER: \$0.00

> \$1215.26 BALANCE DUE

Please return this page with your remittance and please reference the client/case number on all related correspondence.

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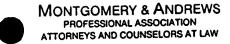


EXHIBIT I

325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 982-3873

ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE SUITE 1300 201 3RD STREET NW POST OFFICE BOX 26927 ALBUQUEROUE, NEW MEXICO 87125-6927

TELEPHONE (505) 242-9677

FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

STATEMENT

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT. LATE CHARGE OF 1 1/1% PER MONTH (15% PER ANNUM) ON ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE BILLING MONTH.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO: MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.

MAIL TO: POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

MAR 11 1993

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD ETEC 3300 Mountain Road, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106-1920

BALANCE DUE AS OF 02/05/93 PAYMENT RECEIVED ON 02/17/93 \$1,215.26 \$1,215.26CR

BALANCE DUE PRIOR TO THIS BILLING

\$0.00

Inv #42790

Patent : RE:

CLIENT/CASE NO. 41232-9301

FOR SERVICES RENDERED in the captioned matter for the period through Feb 28 1993, to include:

chrough.					
2/05/93	DAP	Revise patent application	0.30	150	45.00
2/07/93	DFD	Revised patent application; proposed changes faxed to Jon Nimitz.	1.10	135	148.50
2/08/93	DAP	Finalize revisions and send to Jon Nimitz	n . 0.20	150	30.00
2/08/93 \	TMA	Compute filing fees required for new patent application based on 5 claims; prepare drafts for delivery to Jon Nimitz		65	19.50
2/12/93	DFD.	Telephone call to client regardin adding new claims to application. Will review same when faxed.	•	135	40.50
2/15/93	DAP	Review fax and telephone conference with client regarding			

additional claims; instructions to

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 982-3873

STATEMENT

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT. LATE CHARGE OF 114% PER MONTH (15% PER ANNUM) ON ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE BILLING MONTH.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO: MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A. MAIL TO: POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE
SUITE 1900
201 3RO STREET NW
POST OFFICE BOX 26927
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87125-6927

TELEPHONE (505) 242-9677
FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD MAR 11 1993
Page 2
Re: Patent

SUMMARY OF HOURS:

		====		=========	=====	
			secretary regarding A-4 paper	0.20	150	30.00
ີ 2/	17/93	DAP	Review huge number of claims;			
^			conference with Donovan F. Duggan			
			regarding same	0.20	150	30.00
2/	18/93	DFD	New application. Reviewed			•
1	•		specification and claim format;			
			faxed suggestons regarding	t part		
المراقع والمراقعين	in the Author Seats for		limiting claims.	1.20	135	162.00
						•
2/	22/93	AMT	Telephone conference with Jonatha	n		
			Nimitz regarding preparation of			-
			patent declaration and small			
			entity claim forms; provide copie			
			of issued UNM assigned patents	0.80	65	52.00
2/	22/93	DFD	Telephone call to Jonathan Nimitz			
			regarding pro se patent			
			application.	0.20	135	27.00
2/	24/93	DFD	Telephone call to Jon Nimitz			
			regarding pro se patent			
			application re citation of prior			-
			art.	. 0.20	135	27.00
2/	26/93\	Tele	ecopy charges			2.00
2/	28/93	LLW	February Docketing and paralegal			
			services: Calculation of United		•	
			States Patent & Trademark Office			<u>;</u>
			Filing Fees for 155 claims	0.60	55	33.00
	28/93	No:	Movies Cross Descipts May (172)	A_{α}		25 05
21	40/33	WAM	Mexico Gross Receipts Tax (ALB)			43.75
				三型的抗压 医乳腺管 经收益		*

SANTA FE OFFICE
325 PASEO DE PERALTA
POST OFFICE BOX 2307
SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 982-3873

STATEMENT

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT. LATE CHARGE OF 11/1% PER MONTH (15% PER ANNUM) ON ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE BILLING MONTH.

> MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO: MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.

MAIL TO: POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

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FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

5

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD

MAR 11 1993

Page 3

Re: Patent *

CHANNER OF HOUDE SCOMM	

SUMMARY	OF	HOURS	<cont.></cont.>

DAP Peacock	0.90	HOURS	\$150		135.00
DFD Duggan	3.00	HOURS	\$135		405.00
AMT Turk	1.10	HOURS	\$65		71.50
LLW Walker	0.60	HOURS	\$55	•	33.00

TOTAL FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED:

\$644.50

LESS CHARGES NOT BILLED:

-\$200.00

TOTAL FEES:

\$444.50

COSTS INCURRED:

New Mexico Gross	Receipts	Tax	(ALB)		25.95
Telecopy charges				•	2.00

TOTAL EXPENSES \$27.95

TOTAL BILL: \$472.45
PREVIOUS BALANCE: \$0.00

LESS: RETAINER \$0.00

BALANCE DUE: \$472.45

MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW Patent, Trademark & Copyright Division March 11, 1993

ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE Sutte 1300 Albuquerque Plaza 201 Third Street, N.W. Post Office Box 26927 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87125-6927

Telephone (505) 242-9677 Telecopy (505) 243-2542 or (505) 243-4387

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 Paseo de Peralta Post Office Box 2307 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2307

> Telephone (505) 982-3873 Telecopy (505) 982-4289

Roberta Price, Or Counsel Robert Downing, Of Counsel

Deborah A. Peacock, P. E.*

Charles A. Seibert III Donovan F. Duggan**

Rod D. Baker Dennis F. Armijo* Jeffrey D. Myers

Registered in U.S. Patent and Trademark Office †Admitted Maryland Bar Only

Jonathan S. Nimitz, Ph.D. Environmental Technology & Education Center (ETEC) 3300 Mountain Road, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106-1920

Bill RE:

Dear Jon:

Thank you for promptly paying your bill last month. discussion of last month, I have requested a write-off of \$200 on the current bill (attached).

We are trying to be as efficient as possible since we know you are concerned about the money. However, the patent application grew and grew, so expect the total project cost to be somewhat higher than we quoted earlier.

truly yours,

Deborah A. Peacock

DAP:he Enclosure

[DAP]nimitz3-11-93.ltr

EXHIBIT J

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87125-6927

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FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

STATEMENT

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT. LATE CHARGE OF 11% PER MONTH (15% PER ANNUM) ON ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE BILLING MONTH.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO: MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.

MAIL TO: POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

APR 16 1993

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD ETEC 3300 Mountain Road, N.E.

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106-1920

Albuquelque, New Mexico 8/106-1920

BALANCE DUE AS OF 03/11/93 PAYMENT RECEIVED ON 03/17/93 \$472.45 \$472.45CR

BALANCE DUE PRIOR TO THIS BILLING

\$0.00

Inv #43679

RE: Patent

CLIENT/CASE NO. 41232-9301

FOR SERVICES RENDERED in the captioned matter for the period through Mar 31 1993, to include:

3/02/93 AMT Conference with Donovan F. Duggan and Jon Nimitz regarding submission of prior art references, timing of filing correspondence foreign applications and discussion of pending office action in U.S.

0.60 65 39.00

13.00

0.20

3/02/93 DFD Personal interview with Jon Nimitz regarding citation of prior art,

foreign filing, etc. 0.70 135 94.50

3/03/93 AMT Telephone conference with Jon
Nimitz regarding proper margins
for patent application and which
sections should begin on separate

sections should begin on separate page (claims only) and computation of filing fees for claims

trademark application for "ETEC"

3/04/93 AMT Compute claims fee; telephone



SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

TELEPHONE (505) 982-3873

STATEMENT

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ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE SUITE 1300 201 3180 STREET NW POIST OFFICE 90X 26927 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87125-6927

TELEPHONE (505) 242-9677

FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD

APR 16 1993
Page 2
Re: Patent

	sent per Deborah A. Peacock (2637) New Mexico Gross Receipts Tax (ALB)			19. 95
3/31/93	Expense Postmaster-Express Mail package			
Jr.	Services: United States Patent & . Trademark Office Early Notification of Serial No. 08/027,227	0.60	55	33.00
3/31/93	LLW March Docketing and Paralegal			••
3/30/93	Postal charges			2.59
3/05/93	DFD Pre-filing conference with Jon Nimitz and Annette Turk; reviewed and signed application before mailing	0.90	135	121.50
3/05/93	AMT Conference with Donovan F. Duggan and Jon Nimitz; complete filing packet, records and letter to Jon Nimitz transmitting copies of filing documents; revise Information Disclosure Statement for papers not submitted because of their bulk; docket and reminders	3.30	65 65	45.50
3	conference with Jon Nimitz and conference with Deborah A. Peacock regarding submission of prior art; prepare Information Disclosure			

SANTA FE OFFICE 325 PASEO DE PERALTA POST OFFICE BOX 2307 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2307

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ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE SUITE 1300 201 3RD STREET NW POST OFFICE BOX 26927 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 67125-6927

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FEDERAL I.D. NO. 85-0262814

Jonathan Nimitz, PhD

APR 16 1993

Page 3

Re: Patent

SUMMARY OF HOURS <CONT.>

 DFD Duggan
 1.60
 HOURS @ \$135
 216.00

 AMT Turk
 4.80
 HOURS @ \$65
 312.00

 LLW Walker
 0.60
 HOURS @ \$55
 33.00

TOTAL FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED:

\$561.00

/ COSTS INCURRED:

New Mexico Gross Receipts Tax (ALB) 32.61
Postal charges 2.59
Expense 19.95

TOTAL EXPENSES

\$55.15

TOTAL BILL: \$616.15
PREVIOUS BALANCE: \$0.00
LESS: RETAINER \$0.00

BALANCE DUE:

\$616.15